

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Archbishop J. J. Keane has been appointed Archbishop of Dubuque.

All the window-glass and flint-glass factories closed down temporarily on Saturday.

A public reception was given to General Wheeler in Chicago on Saturday, where he arrived to take command of the Department of the Lakes.

A dispatch from Manila says a week's scouting in northern Luzon resulted in fifty Filipinos killed and forty wounded. One American was killed.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a clause of the naval bill providing for the construction of six battleships and five armored cruisers.

The Detroit Journal building was gutted by fire early yesterday, entailing a loss of \$100,000 or more and ruining the editorial and composing room departments.

The feature of the day at Sheephead Bay on Saturday, was the Great Trial Stakes, worth \$16,000 to the winner. Commando won easily, three lengths in front of The Parader.

Thousands of Americans are expected in Paris this week to witness the ceremonies of unveiling the Washington monument on Tuesday and the Lafayette statue on Wednesday.

Frank Slingoff filed a petition on Saturday in the United States District Court in Baltimore, for the benefit of the bankrupts. The aggregate of liabilities is estimated at \$178,747.98; estimated assets, \$77,467.72.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, formerly Countess Coteck, were married in the chapel of the castle at Reichenstadt, Bohemia, yesterday, in the presence of the nearest relatives of the Archduke and Princess.

General Botha is showing increased activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approach near the British outposts and engage in skirmishes, while larger bodies threaten to attack, declining to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows, which the British promptly seek to deliver.

Recruits for the United States army are in demand, now that troops have been sent from the Philippines to China. The recruiting stations in the various cities have already displayed signs of renewed activity. Orders to reopen a number of home stations in many States have been issued by the War Department.

At the republican national convention in Philadelphia recently George B. Fox was elected as the Ohio member of the republican national committee by a vote of 29 to 17. Last night he sent his letter of resignation to Chairman Hanna and refused to make any statement, except that he resigned in the interest of harmony.

E. D. Killian, aged sixty-one years, of Chicago, a traveling salesman, representing the Acetylene Gas Company, of Bridgeport, Va., committed suicide yesterday at Island Park, a pleasure resort near Sanbury, Pa. He was found suspended from a tree. A note found on his person assigned numerous recent financial reverses as the cause for the accident.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, died suddenly on Saturday evening at his home in the navy yard from heart disease. Admiral Philip was born in New York city on August 23, 1840, and was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis from his native State on September 20, 1856. During the war with Spain Admiral Philip commanded the battleship Texas, and participated in the destruction of Cavara's fleet.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The week's carnival at Roanoke opened this morning by the crowning of the Queen.

Robert Nox, accused of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, was arrested Saturday at Big Stone Gap.

Colonel C. O. Cowardin, editor of the Richmond Dispatch, is extremely ill with typhoid fever at his home, in that city, and it is feared he will not survive.

At the primary election in Amherst county on Saturday for delegates to the Congressional convention in the Tenth District, State Senator Hal D. Floyd received a majority of over 300.

The Swift Creek cotton mills in Chesterfield county, a short distance from Petersburg, which were until next September, throwing out of employment between 75 and 100 operatives.

On July 10 at 4 p. m. the Montpelier Chapter of the D. A. R., of Orange, will unveil a tablet on the site of the house in which President Zachary Taylor was born. The tablet will be unveiled by Miss Sarah Wood, a grand daughter of President Taylor.

Much interest is occasioned by the reported determination of the Trigg Shipbuilding company, of Richmond, to remove its plant from that city to the deeper harbor of Norfolk, in order to compete for the construction of heavy warships. The rumor lacks confirmation.

The British steamer Accomac, with 3,600 tons of New river coal, sailed from Newport News, on Saturday, for Cranston, a Russian stronghold, where the coal will be delivered. This is the first cargo of six hundred thousand tons contracted for by the Chesapeake and Ohio with the Russian Government.

A collision, as a result of which 19 colored longshoremen have probably lost their lives, occurred in Norfolk on Saturday. The vessels in this accident were the steamer Essex and the tug Commodore Duryea, which had in tow a barge on board of which were upward of 100 colored laborers. Nineteen of them are missing.

President Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line, has announced that at meetings of the directors and stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Florida Central, the Peninsula Railway, and the Georgia and Alabama Railway last week, arrangements were perfected by which the Seaboard Air Line Railway assumes the operation on, and after today, of this way, of three road and divisions of the Seaboard Air Line system.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate rendering of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and cannot eat, and some have none that want it; but I have meat and we can eat. Koloid Dyspepsia Cure be thanked. This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders."

## A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

THREE STEAMSHIPS BURNED—HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE PERISH—\$7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

What will probably turn out to be one of the most fearful catastrophes of its kind occurred at the dock of the North German Lloyd Company at Hoboken Saturday. A fire, which started on the pier, quickly spread to the big liners docked there, and in a few moments three of them were in flames.

There were passengers and crews on all, and the fatality was great. Some lost their lives by leaping from the burning steamers into the sea, and others perished by fire in the hold of the steamers. The big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the only one that escaped by being towed out. The others were the Bremen, the Main and the Saale.

The flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on pier 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in fifteen minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of waterfront, and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in a huge blaze that sent great clouds of smoke high up into the air.

The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked were unable to reach the docks. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames, they were forced to jump overboard, and it is believed a great number of people were drowned.

The steamships Bremen, Main and Saale caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels that escaped.

By a shift in the wind, the flames were sent in the direction of pier No. 1, which was to the south end of pier No. 2. To the north of pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American line, at which the steamship Phenicia, a twin screw passenger steamer of 6,761 gross tons, was docked. The flames got a good hold on the Phenicia, and she was towed out into midstream ablaze.

The fire had by this time become so fierce that the officials of the Hamburg-American line decided that the only chance to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phenicia lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save the other property no attention was paid to them, and they were allowed to burn.

It is feared that the loss of life in the holds of the vessels is frightful, as it is said that many of the crews, who were asleep at the time, were imprisoned there. The worst fate will come from the steamship Main, which was unable to be towed from the pier.

The vessel and only arrived in the morning and some of the passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of them jumped overboard, and, save for the few who were picked up by the tugs, not one has been heard from, although every hotel and hospital in the city of Hoboken is crowded with injured. Some of the passengers of the Main tried to escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames.

There was a panic on each of the ships. Many persons jumped overboard and the water for some distance along the docks was lined with people. They were clinging to the piers and even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up but many were drowned.

A few minutes after the fire broke out in a vain effort to reach the water. The flames drove her from the ship, and she was completely destroyed in the direction in which it seemed that safety lay. She leaped into a burning lighter alongside the ship, and when an officer on board the ship, who still stood by the doomed vessel, saw her and realized what would be her fate, he plunged down after her, hoping to drag her out of the burning lighter into the water. He followed her within a couple of seconds, and both went down into the flames in the lighter and perished.

The flames in the cotton kept the fire at an intense heat, and the firemen suffered greatly.

The thrilling scenes in connection with the terrible disaster were heartrending, especially the pictures of the burning ships being towed into midstream and human beings at the port holes begging piteously for assistance, and the terrible experience of men imprisoned in the holds of the vessels as beyond description.

One of the officers of the Bremen says there were fully two hundred persons on board that vessel when the fire touched her, the majority of them being women and children. The Bremen was shortly after the alarm had been given, but the craft capsize and all on board were precipitated into the water. None of them were saved by those remaining on the vessel.

The latest estimate places the loss of life at two hundred and three hundred injured, but the amount of loss is not materially diminished.

## IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by all druggists.

Not less than the short story so many take from a novel or a play, the early use of One Minute Cough Cure, prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It cures all throat and lung troubles. Children all like it and mothers adore it.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Democratic Convention.

Kansas City, July 2.—Little else has been talked about save the Bryan-Hill conference. All the delegates regard Hill's trip to Lincoln as important. Many believe that it will lead to an immediate settlement of the controversy over silver. The leaders here believe that to reaffirm the Chicago platform would fully cover the grounds as far as silver is concerned. It can be stated, however, that if Bryan wants a special silver plank, it will be written. But there would be a special silver plank until they have exhausted all their persuasive powers in opposing such action. No consideration of political expediency will lead Bryan to turn from his advocacy of the white metal. While he recognizes the importance of other issues, he will oppose any action likely to give the people the impression that for any reason he has become lukewarm in his regard for silver.

According to the views of delegates who have reached the city, the platform will be the Chicago declaration with at least seven new planks. The latter will deal with trusts, imperialism, a demand that Cuba be delivered to the Cubans, a denunciation of the Porto Rican tariff, and of the gold standard law, passed last winter, and sympathy with the Boers. There are present, too, strong advocates of plans to denounce the course of the administration in connection with the Coverdell-Alene mining troubles, the price paid for armor plate and favor of building warships in navy yards. The trouble in China is not fully developed and Bryan is said to be opposed to criticism of the action taken to protect American lives and property. The platform completely overshadows the contest for the Vice Presidency. New York may get the place if it will agree upon a man. Croker intimated that if Hill gets a place on the ticket, it will be without the aid of the New York delegates.

The Democratic managers have practically agreed upon the organization. It seems practically assured that Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, will be temporary chairman; Congressman J. R. Richardson, of Tennessee, will be permanent chairman; Richard Metcalf, of Nebraska, is strongly tipped for chairman of the committee on resolutions. Mayor Rose comes from the city which made a losing fight for the convention. To put him on would be a balm on any wounds that have been made.

The Pennsylvania delegation arrived in great strength yesterday headed by Governor Pattison. The Hill boom immediately took on additional importance for the delegation practically unanimously declared for him. Governor Pattison put himself out of the race for Vice President and declared emphatically for Hill for second choice. He intimated that his second choice might be Shively, of Indiana.

Of the platform he said: "It is unnecessary to declare for the 16 to 1 ratio. A reaffirmation of the platform of 1896 will be satisfactory to all and assure us of a victory in November."

Senator Johnson and J. Hamilton Lewis do not think the nomination of Bryan will make Wednesday for the reason that it will take time to organize, decide the contests and make the necessary speeches.

The National Democratic Committee was called to order by Chairman Jones this morning, to select temporary officers for the convention and to refer the pending contests to sub-committees. There are four contests, all important, one the Clark-Daly contest, from Missouri. The others are from the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia, and will probably be decided by giving the contestants and contestants alike one-half vote each.

The motion to refer the Montana case to a subcommittee was made by George Frederick Williams of Massachusetts. F. J. Campbell of New York wanted the Clark people on the temporary roll and throw the fight into the committee on credentials. This was defeated by a viva voce vote.

The subcommittees went to work at 1 p. m. The full committee will meet tomorrow at 4 p. m. The temporary organization may not be decided until tomorrow.

Lincoln, Neb., July 2.—M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill., treasurer of the national democratic committee, came here during the night and talked with Bryan. His mission was to urge his boyhood friend to give in on the 16 to 1 proposition.

"I thought he might recede a little bit," said Dunlap.

"Will he?" was put in.

"No, it does not look as if he would."

Dunlap predicts a fight in the convention over the platform. He says he believes a majority of the delegates think Bryan is playing the 16 to 1 game entirely too strong. Dunlap left for Kansas City, with Senator Hill.

The Kansas City platform is written. Bryan has it. From an inside source the suggestion comes that he alone is the author. In their conference Bryan read the entire platform to Hill. It was not to the latter's liking but a democratic leader made the assertion that Hill will fall in line. The first plank in the platform now in Bryan's possession deals with imperialism, vigorously opposing it.

Then follows the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, repeating the declaration in favor of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Direct legislation is endorsed. Private monopolies are declared to be intolerable and indefensible. There is a provision in favor of federal legislation against corporations that water their stock.

An amendment to the constitution is favored by which U. S. Senators shall be elected directly by the people. The plank on militarism denounces the present large standing army, and it points out the dangers of such an organization, showing how it might become a menace to the public peace.

The Hoboken Fire Tragedy.

New York July 2.—It is not yet possible to learn with any degree of exactness the number of lives lost in the great fire which swept the Hoboken waterfront Saturday and destroyed three ocean liners and wharf property valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Twenty-two bodies, or fragments of bodies, have been recovered. More than 200 others, it is believed, are in the charred hulks of the steamers, or beneath the waters of the Hudson. The estimates of the number of dead vary. The agent of the steamship company places the loss of life of men connected with his company between 125 and 160. In addition to these, a considerable number of longshoremen and visitors to the steamers lost their lives. The police and others place the number of these at 100 at least. This estimate of 260 is the most conservative. Other estimates place the loss of life at 300 and over. The search for the bodies of victims was renewed at daylight this morning.

ling. Divers and grapplers by the score were put to work on the wrecks of the Saale, the Main and the Bremen and around the stumps of the piers at Hoboken. Accompanying each searching party is a gruesome supply of coffins. The list of injured is a long one.

Details of the awful scenes that occurred during the fire are being gradually told. An officer of the Saale was seen to blow out his brains when he found that death from the flames was inevitable. He stood at a port hole with would-be rescuers within a few yards of him. They were helpless.

Another person imprisoned behind that iron wall, with fire raging about and around, was a woman. She calmly told a boatman, August Dore, who had rowed to a port hole in which her face was framed, that she was about to die, the flames having reached her room.

Up to one o'clock today 33 bodies, or portions of bodies of victims of the Hoboken fire disaster Saturday had been recovered. There have been few identifications. A careful muster of the crews on the three burned steamers show that there are 120 officers and men missing. It is the general opinion that only a fraction of the bodies will ever be identified. Eventually they will be buried as "unknowns."

Tugboat men who got lines to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and assisted in getting her away from the burning docks, will claim big salvage. It is said that at least one hundred boats will demand payment and that the claims will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Thieves got in their work on the Bremen and Main during the night. The river sharks rowed alongside the ships and fished for whatever they could find, through port holes.

Some of the Christian Endeavorers who were to have sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Southampton on the Saale to attend the great 16 to 1 convention lost their lives.

One of the strange incidents of the fire was the administering of absolution to men who were unable to escape from the Saale by a priest, Father John Brown, who stood on the deck of a tug near by. When he heard of the fire he secured holy oils and breads and went down to the pier, where the Saale was stranded. Without regard for faith or conditions the priest administered extreme unction to all the injured brought in. Then he went on a tug that took him to the burning Saale. I saw many faces looking out of portholes," said the priest, "but they were too far away for me to reach them. Many of them understood my gestures, however, and it did seem truly as if I had brought consolation to them."

The War in China.

London, July 2.—Dispatches from China say that the military situation in darker colors than at any time since communication with the capital was cut off. The report that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was killed, is confirmed. It seems also certain that all but three of the legations have been destroyed, and it is reported that on June 26 the position of the foreigners in Peking was desperate.

The latest date given of the murder of the German minister is June 18, and the fact that five days after Von Ketteler's death the other ministers had not been molested, gives rise to the hope that they perhaps still safe.

Whatever may be true or false in the telegrams concerning Peking, one fact stands out vividly—Peking must be relieved and that quickly. According to a Shanghai dispatch today, a large force of the allies has arrived at Peking after defeating the imperial troops and boxers combined. The Chinese artillery is said to have been vastly superior to that of the allies but was badly handled. The above dispatch is not confirmed. If a force has reached Peking, it is doubtless the Russian contingent, which started for Peking about June 25. Eager curiosity is evinced here as to what step the Kaiser will take when he is convinced Minister Von Ketteler has been killed.

Washington, July 2.—A dispatch from Admiral Kempf, dated Chefoo, July 1, states that a rumor from Peking reports that the legations are besieged and that their provisions are nearly exhausted; the situation is desperate; German minister has been murdered by Chinese soldiers; the American, Italian and Dutch legations were surrounded; twenty thousand Chinese soldiers are inside of Peking and thirty thousand outside Peking; three thousand are reported bound for Tientsin. Still fighting at Tientsin. The connection with Tientsin by rail and river is insecure.

Berlin, July 2.—The German consul at Tien Tsin cables as follows: "A message received through a Chinese courier from Baron Berger, secretary of the German legation at Peking, says that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was cut to pieces by Chinese soldiers in Peking on June 18." The message adds that all the Europeans in Peking are in imperative danger and that assistance is imperative.

Tientsin, June 2.—The consuls here propose as the sole means of saving the foreigners at Peking, to threaten, that if they are killed, the imperial tombs at Peking will be destroyed. England is reported to be reluctant in resorting to the measure.

Shanghai, July 2.—Chinese authorities, here state that Yung Lu and the Dowager Empress tried to protect the foreigners in Peking till June 20 when Prince Tuan usurped the power and ordered an attack on the foreigners.

Prince Tuan also sent orders to the various governors to drive out the foreigners. Since that time the moderate party in Peking had been powerless.

Shanghai, July 2.—The German Admiral Hildebrand, with a mixed force and five German engineers, employed on the railroad in the German concession, were fiercely attacked by the boxers at Kaomi. They barely escaped with their lives and had a running fight all the way to Shing Chan. Scores of boxers and Chinese soldiers were killed.

International Cocking Main.

Buffalo N. Y. June 2.—A cocking main of large proportions between Canadian and American birds was pulled off on Grand Island, in Niagara river, yesterday afternoon. The congregation of birds was said to be one of the largest ever brought together in this end of the State, and the fact that \$10,000 changed hands on the result demonstrated the wide interest taken in the affair. Thirty-five battles were fought when darkness overtook the sport and the rest of the battles had to be called off. The Tonawanda and Niagara Falls birds succeeded in capturing on an average of four out of every five battles.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, swollen feet and growing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes easy. It's a certain cure in care for swollen ankles and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## Foreign News.

Brussels, July 2.—The trial of Jean Baptiste Sipido, the 18-year-old boy who tried to shoot the Prince of Wales early in May, began here today. A noisy crowd filled the court room and the early proceedings of the trial were greatly hindered.

Rome, July 2.—Today the Pope accompanied by all the cardinals, descended into the crypt of St. Peter for the first visit during the jubilee year. The party visited four altars at each of which the Pope prayed. The public was excluded from the ceremony.

London, July 2.—General Roberts reports that on June 29 General Coke encountered the Boers near Standerton in the southeastern Transvaal, and lost 2 killed and 6 wounded.

The Markets.

Chicago, July 2.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—July 2—79 3/4; Georgetown, July 2—Wheat 75 5/8.

## THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

Recent advices from China state that the foreign ministers seem to be safe in Peking, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, the representative of Germany, who was attacked June 18 by Chinese troops while on his way to the Chinese foreign office, and killed. All legations were burned except the English, German and French.

It is now pretty certain that no foreign force is nearer to Peking than Tientsin, to which Admiral Seymour, in command of the foreign relief force, retreated a few days ago. A dispatch from Chefoo says that the allied army awaits reinforcements at Tientsin and Taku before advancing on Peking, and it is probable that 50,000 troops will be required for the purpose.

The allied forces moving from Taku to Tientsin number 14,000 officers and men, with eighty-nine field and machine guns.

Prince Tuan, father of the heir-apparent to the throne in China, is said to be in control at Peking, and that his attitude is hostile to foreigners.

Advices from Peking say Prince Tuan has seized the Emperor and Empress Dowager and has assumed the supreme power.

There is a growing feeling among public men in England that there will be a serious and difficult settlement, by which foreign occupation of Peking may be prevented.

According to intelligence received in official quarters at St. Petersburg the Chinese population in several localities has placed itself under the protection of Russia.

The Boxer insurrection is no longer spreading, but is declining, and maintains itself only in the province of Pechili.

Washington authorities still hold that no state of war exists in China. Still, there is activity at the War and Navy Departments in preparing for emergencies.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager will hold the American and other foreign ministers as prisoners, and may carry them to the interior with her should another international force march on Peking.

A French transport has sailed from Marseilles for Tientsin with twenty-five officers, 700 troops and a battery of eight guns.

The Shantung province is now up in arms, and the Boxers are destroying the missions.

Pennsylvania easily won the boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., this morning by four lengths. Columbia was second and Cornell third.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles, constipation or grip.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 2.—The stock market opened quiet and irregular.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Flour Extra..... 2 75    3 15  
Family..... 2 50    3 00  
Fancy..... 4 00    4 50  
Wheat, longberry..... 0 75    0 80  
Mixed..... 0 73    0 78  
Rice..... 0 75    0 80  
Corn and rye..... 0 65    0 70  
Damp and rye..... 0 50    0 52  
Yellow..... 0 49    0 50  
Corn Meal..... 0 50    0 52  
Rye..... 0 45    0 49  
Oats..... 0 35    0 38  
Oat Meal..... 0 33    0 35  
Butter, Virginia, packed..... 0 18    0 20  
Choice Virginia..... 0 22    0 25  
Common to middling..... 0 12    0 14  
Beef..... 0 13    0 14  
Eggs..... 0 13    0 14  
Live quarters..... 0 4    0 6  
Live Chickens (hens)..... 0 8    0 9  
Spring du..... 0 18    0 20  
Live Calves..... 0 50    0 60  
Sweet Potatoes, bbl..... 1 50    2 00  
Onions, per bushel..... 0 60    0 70  
Dried Peas, peeled..... 0 75    0 80  
Unpeeled..... 0 6    0 7  
Dried Cherries..... 0 4    0 10  
Wheat, best choice, bbl..... 0 4    0 6  
Bacon, country hams..... 0 11 1/4    0 12 1/4  
Best sugar-cured hams..... 0 10 1/4    0 11 1/4  
Butcher's hams..... 0 10 1/4    0 11  
Cured shoulders..... 0 7 1/2    0 8  
Bulk shoulders..... 0 6 1/4    0 6 1/2  
Dry Salt is..... 0 5 1/4    0 6  
Fat backs..... 0 6    0 6 1/4  
Smoked ham..... 0 6 1/4    0 6 1/2  
Smoked sides..... 0 6    0 6 1/4  
Lard..... 0 6 1/4    0 6 1/2  
Smoked Beef..... 0 14    0 15 1/4  
Sugar—Brown..... 4    4 1/4  
Off A..... 4 1/4    4 1/2  
Coff. standard A..... 4 85    5 00  
Granulated..... 0 5    0 5 1/4

Chicago, June 30.—Cattle.—Market generally steady; good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.75 to \$3.90; corn, \$1.04 to \$1.05; wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.16; flour, \$3.15 to \$3.25; sugar, \$2.00 to \$2.10; coffee, \$14.75 to \$15.00; cotton, \$13.75 to \$14.00; wool, \$1.50 to \$1.60; tallow, \$1.00 to \$1.10; lard, \$1.00 to \$1.10; butter, \$1.00 to \$1.10; eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.10; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.10; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ducks, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; calves, \$1.00 to \$1.10; lambs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; mutton, \$1.00 to \$1.10; beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pork, \$1.00 to \$1.10; bacon, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ham, \$1.00 to \$1.10; sausage, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corned beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10; canned meat, \$1.00 to \$1.10; condensed milk, \$1.00 to \$1.10; evaporated milk, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cream, \$1.00 to \$1.10; butter, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cheese, \$1.00 to \$1.10; eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.10; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.10; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ducks, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; calves, \$1.00 to \$1.10; lambs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; mutton, \$1.00 to \$1.10; beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pork, \$1.00 to \$1.10; bacon, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ham, \$1.00 to \$1.10; sausage, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corned beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10; canned meat, \$1.00 to \$1.10; condensed milk, \$1.00 to \$1.10; evaporated milk, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cream, \$1.00 to \$1.10; butter, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cheese, \$1.00 to \$1.10; eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.10; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.10; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ducks, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; calves, \$1.00 to \$1.10; lambs, \$1.00 to \$1.10; mutton, \$1.00 to \$1.10; beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10; pork, \$1.00 to \$1.10; bacon, \$1.00 to \$1.10; ham, \$1.00 to \$1.10; sausage, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corned beef, \$1.00 to \$1.10